SATURDAY. MAY

THREE CENTS

# FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Three of His Pennsylvania Selections Secure the Prizes, but

#### THERE'S TROUBLE BREWING.

The Junior Senator Has Yet to Settle With Mr. Cameron.

HOW BOUND WAS PUT IN THE TUREEN.

A Short Story Based on Events of the Past Few Months-Mr. Bound Determined to Get Something Good or He'll Know Why-The Probibition Fight Against the New Philadelphia Collector of Internal Revenue-John R. Lynch Stirs Up a Hornet's Nest in His Own Race Circles-Hayden Edwards' Plan of Getting Even With the Administration.

Although Senator Quay's three men, Gilkeson, Holliday and Martin, pulled through and were nominated, yesterday, for the places to which they aspired, the victory is not without its drawbacks. Gilkeson and Holliday were Quay's second choice after pledges made to Bound and Rutan, it is claimed, and the nomination of Mr. Martin has caused the Prohibition Republicans of Philadelphia to squirm and feel ugly. Fourth Auditor Lynch has also been getting into hot water by appointing his sister-in-law his Private Secretary.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.]

WASHINGTON, May 24.-The appointments of Mr. S. V. Holliday, of Pennsylvania, to be Commissioner of Customs, and Benjamin F. Gilkeson, of Pennsylvania, to be Second Controller, and David Martin, of Philadelphia, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for that city, are entirely of Matthew Stanley Quay's procuring, but the circumstances attending them are calculated to make trouble in the State. Ex-Congressman Franklin Bound, of Harrisburg, was originally a candidate for Commissioner of Customs, and was strongly urged by Senator Cameron, who is a great friend of his. Senator Quay, however, had a candidate in the person of State Senstor Rutan. After the friends of Bound and Rutan had antagonized each other for awhile, Quay and Cameron and Osborne and some other members of the Pennsylvania delegation had a conference, and Quay proposed that Pennsylvania should demand both the offices and should push Rutan for Commissioner of Customs and Bound for Second Controller.

Promised More Than They Could Get. This was assented to, and Bound transferred his candidacy to the Controllership. But when the Pennsylvanians went to the Treasury Department Secretary Windom told them that they could not have both places; they could have either one if they would all agree on a candidate, and so the matter was held up, and in the meantime Rutan's health became so poor that his appointment was out of the question. Bound then had a claim on the united Pennsylvania support for the Commissionership of Customs, but his friend Cameron went away and left matters to take care of themselves, but Quay did not. The latter had been planning all along to get his friend Gilkeson appointed Solicitor of Internal Revenue and had an agreement with the Ohio mer that they should have the Assistant Commissionership and Pennsylvania the Solicitorship of Internal Revenue.

Ohio Wanted One Little Show.

The Ohio men got the first, and waiting till Quay had gone off for a few days' rest. they jumped in and got the Solicitorship for Alphonso Hart. Ever since that Quay has been determined that Gilkeson should get some good appointment, and instead of giving his support to Bound for the Commissionership of Customs, when Rutan dropped out, he sprang a new candidate of his own, S. V. Holliday. A few days ago he came back to Washington and filed his demands in behalf of Holliday and Gilkeson, with the President, in such emphatic terms that to-day these two men were appointed. So Pennsylvania gets the two offices which Secretary Windom told them they could not have when Rutan and Bound were the agreed-on candidates, and yet Bound, the original and the Cameron candidate for the commissionership and the candidate of both Senators and most of the Congressman for the Controllership is left out entirely, and

Quay Gets Everything and Cameron Nothing Now Bound has got to get something good or there is going to be trouble in the Republican camp. Cameron's friends are very angry at him for going off and leaving all his friends to the mercy of Quay, with results that might have been anticipated.

In the appointments, anticipated for several days in THE DISPATCH, of Holliday, Gilkeson, and Martin, the Keystone State go so much that none of her representatives bothered the President to-day. Mr. Holliday gets the least desirable of these places in point of salary, the pay being \$4,000 i year. Mr. Gilkeson, as Second Controller. will have \$5,000, and Martin will have \$4,500 and lots of patronage. Mr. Holliday succeeds General McCalmont, also a West ern Pennsylvanian from the town of Frank lin. He was not appointed in the early days of Cleveland's administration, as

Judge Johnson's Sunve Manner and fascinating presence so told upon the affections of Mr. Cleveland that he was permitted to remain Commissioner long after he had offered his resignation. Judge Johnson is a citizen of the lovely city of Meadville, and held the office for long years, almost from the time of the war: in fact, before Democratic success brought a member of the old and influential family of the McCalmonts on the scene. Thus a citisen of Meadville was succeeded by a cifizen of Franklin, and he in turn by a citizen of Erie, the ownership of the office by Western Pennsylvania being clearly recognized. For some time it was thought ex-Commissioner Johnson would be resppointed. Then Hon. C. L. Gilfillan, of Franklin, made a fine dash for the place, and Holliday seemed nowhere, but when they were on the stretch Jockey Quay gave an encouraging whoop to the Erie man and he came under the wire Wyolnsing.

a length ahead of the genial Franklin ex-

Martin Opposed by Probibitionists As for the appointment of David Martin to

be Collector of Internal Revenue at Philadelphia, that threatens to give the party more trouble than either of the other Pennsylvania appointments made to-day. It is charged that Mr. Martin is hand-in-glove with the liquor interests of the State, and only this morning an emphatic protest was received against his appointment, signed by many Prohibitionists of Philadelphia.

It is even charged that Mr. Martin is collecting money to aid in defeating the prohibitory amendment in the June election, Mr. McManes being sponsor of this allegation. In connection with this appointment, ex-Attorney General Palmer said last night:

Can't Smother Its Own Baby. "Mr. Martin is a candidate for an important office under the national Government, and as a Republican, on account of his connection with the anti-Prohibition movement, he could not expect other than that emphatic protests against his selection would be made. The Prohibition movement is a Republican baby, and they can't afford to smother it in the cradle."

The only other Pennsylvania appointments which appear to be immediately in view are some consulships, of which Allegheny county expects to get at least two or three. Secretary Martin, of the Amalgamated Association, is said to be sure of one of them but what other selections have been made from among eight or ten candidates is not disclosed, though a friend of Senator Quay insists that the five or six named in THE DISPATCH a week ago will get there shortly-Morris, Spear, Sewell, Martin and Stevenson.

Messrs. John Jarrett and John T. Wilson left this city this evening. Mr. Wilson had a pleasant visitat Secretary Blaine's to-day, and is encouraged to think that his suit for a consulship will be granted. Mr. Wilson King still remains at the Normandie Hotel. at which Secretary Blaine is also a guest.

#### LYNCH IN HOT WATER.

The Colored Orator Appoints His Sister-in Law His Private Secretary-A Vacancy Made That Colored Peo-

ple Don't Hope to Fill. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.1 WASHINGTON, May 24. - John R. Lynch, the Mississippi colored politician who was so conspicuously honored by President Harrison in being made Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, finds himself in hot water with his colored brethren. The first official act of the new Auditor was to appoint Mrs. Somerville to be his confidential secretary. She is a colored lady, and happens to be the sister-in-law of Mr. Lynch. She has been a clerk in the Sixth Auditor's office, and her transfer leaves a vacancy which can only be filled through the hopper of the Civil Service Commission. The colored people thus lose the clerkship which she formerly held, and are amusing themselves saying hard things about Mr. Lynch.

The various colored men who are in Washington seeking offices have done a great deal of talking on the subject, and are unanimous in expressing indignation at Lynch's act of nepotism. They say it would have been much more generous for him to have chosen some well known and influential young colored man for his secreand left Mrs. Somerville in the

fortable berth which she already had. Some of the dissatisfied colored mer however, are inclined to think that Mr. Lynch was only desirous of emulating the spirit of family favoritism shown by his eminent chief, President Harrison.

#### PRETTY WELL SCATTERED.

The President Showers His Favors Over the Whole Country.

WASHINGTON, May 24 .- The President made the following appointments to-day: B. F. Gilkeson, of Pennsylvania, to be Sec Controller of the Treasury.

S. S. Holliday, of Pennsylvania, to be Com-

missioner of Customs, Treasury Department.
David Martin, to be Collector of Internal
Revenue for the Philadelphia district.
William R. Day, of Ohio, to be United States
District Judge for the Northern district of Obio.

To be attorneys of the United States: Abial

To be attorneys of the United States: Abial Lathrop, of South Carolina, for the District of South Carolina, Sor the District of South Carolina; Joseph N. Stripling, of Florida, for the Northern district of Florida; Harry R. Jeffords, of Arizona, for the Territory of Arizona; John W. Herron, of Ohio, for the Seuthern district of Ohio.

To be United States Marshals: John R. Misell, of Florida, for the Northern district of Florida; Charles P. Hitch, of Illinois, for the Southern district of Illinois.

Edward R. Gunby, of Florida, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Tampa, Fia.

Frederick E. Owens, First Assistant Engineer in the Revenue service of the United States.

States.

Henry O. Slayton, Second Assistant Engi-

States.

Charles S. Zane, of Utah, to Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah.

#### HAVE TO CALL EVERY DAY.

anters Blair and Hiscock Necessary to Run the White House.

TEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1
WASHINGTON, May 24.—This being Cabinet day, the visitors at the White House were few in number. Blair and Hiscock, who call nearly every day, knowing things don't move smoothly unless they take a hand, were the only representatives of the Senate. The most interesting incident of the visitors' hour was the call of a delegation of local veterans of the late war, who urged the President to accept an invitation to attend the G. A. R. vices Sunday evening at the Metropolitan M. E. Church, where General Grant's old pew has been decked with flags in honor of the dead chieftain and for the occupance of the President.

Mr. Harrison readily promised that he and Secretary Halford would be there, and possibly the entire executive household would attend with them.

ENGAGED TO A BELGIAN BARONESS. Hayden Edwards' Manner of Drowning His

Grief and Disappolutment. PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH,1 WASHINGTON, May 24.-Hayden Edwards, of the State Department, who has held a variety of diplomatic posts, and who has probably been more continuously em-ployed by the State Department, in desirable places, than any other man in the diplo-matic service, is said to be engaged to a wealthy baroness in Belgium. Mr. Edwards is one of the best known society and club men in Washington, and has an unusually large personal acquaintance throughout the United States and Europe, with whom he is unusually popular.

Mr. Edwards was one of the candidates for the Liverpool Consul Generalship, which plum fell into the lap of Mr. Blaine's private secretary, Tom Sherman.

Not So Long a List as Usual.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The following Western Pennsylvania postmasters were ap-

# HOT UPON THE TRAIL

The Police Discover a Literal Key to the Cronin Mystery.

A COTTAGE STAINED WITH BLOOD

Was Almost Beyond Doubt the Scene of the Horrible Crime.

A FIGHT CONCERNING THE FUNERAL.

The Friends of the Doctor Are Still in an Excited

An important move has been made in the attempt to solve the mystery surrounding the murder of Dr. Cronin. The scene of the crime has been located almost beyond doubt. A blood-stained cottage in the suburbs of Chicago has been discovered. In it was found the key to the trunk which was connected with the tragedy. It is feared that the principal criminals may have escaped to Canada. The police are straining every nerve to catch them.

CHICAGO, May 24.—The key to the Cronin mystery was in a most literal sense brought to light this evening. In a blood-smeared cottage, which the police had already decided was the scene of the murder, there was found by a detective to-night, a brand new key. The officers decided at once to try it in the lock of the mysterious trunk found by the roadside the morning after Cronin

The key fitted exactly. All doubt nov eems to be removed of a genuine connec tion between the prisoner Woodruff, the doctor's dead body, the trunk and the bloodstained cottage; this has been put beyond

It has been ascertained that detectives were sent out of the city during the day to a point where it was thought at least one of the assassins would be located. They were accompanied by a man whose identity the police would not divulge, but was believed to be John Carlson, son of the owner of the blood-bespattered house.

STRIKING THE CLEW. Thursday the officers struck the clew which led to the discovery of the cottage, and working upon it they secured descrip-



Dr. Cronin.

tions of the men, who, in all probabilities were the perpetrators of the awful crime. I'wo of them posed as brothers while in Lakeview, and went under the name of Williams. The third man in all likelihood was the horse thief, Woodruff, or Black, as

The officers have also decided upon the route which the wagon with the trunk fol-lowed on the night of the murder. Captain Wing and Lieutenant Schuettler the clew. Captain Wing talked to the cottage. He went to the front door and had no sooner entered the hallway than he dis-covered the bloody evidences of crime.

There were bloody evidences of crime. There were blood stains on the floor in the parlor and sitting room, blood stains on the walls and doors and long streaks of what looked like clotted blood upon the front steps. The officers took precautions to pre-vent the information they received from the Carlsons becoming public, but were successful because the old people and their son had already told everything they knew to certain of their relatives.

A SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

This cottage is situated a few hundred feet of the home from P.O. Sullivan, the iceman whose card presented to Dr. Cronin led him to leave his home on the night of his disappearance. The man who presented the card said that one of Mr. Sullivan's employes had met with an accident and required Dr. Cronin's services.
In the paint around the entire floor were

the prints of bare feet. Evidently the person who made the marks was very much excited, for the toes pointed in every direction and the footprints indicated that the owner had been rushing all over the room. The length of the footprints was about eight



Discovery of the Body.

inches. The walls were examined but there were no marks upon them.

There is one uncovered blood stain in the front parlor, about 12x18 inches in size, and one in the back parlor, about 6x12 inches. These are in addition to what are supposed to have been other and larger spots, hastily and rudely covered with paint.

STORY OF THE COTTAGE.

Their son-in-law, John A. Lindgren, was interviewed to-night, and told the following story concerning the mysterious tenants of

story concerning the mysterious tenants of the Carlson cottage:

Mr. and Mrs. Carlson are very old people, and depend upon the rent of the cottage for their living. Notwithstanding their best efforts, it was empty all last summer, and, to make matters worse, some time last fall a man rented it for a month or so, but was sent to the penitentiary for embessiement and had to give up the place. Old Mr. Carlson and John tried in every way to secure another renter, but were not able to do so. At last, one day last March, a man came to the house, went around the back way and called out Mr. Carlson. He naked if the cottage in front was empty, and Carlson told him it was. He then asked if it was for rent and immediately strack a bargain, offering \$12 a month.

The old gentleman asked him for money, and he took out a pocketbook which seemed to

contain a number of bills, counted out the first month's rens and passed it over. He went away, saying that next day he would send up some furniture. Mr. and Mrs. Carlson came over to our house that night to rell us that they had rented the cottage. I asked what kind of a man the fallow way. They said he was apparently not a workingman; more like a clerk or a salesman. I remember that Mrs. Carlson said that his hands were very soft.

THE NEW TENANT. The next day, I think it was the 20th of March, a wag on drove up in front of the cot-tage and a few articles of furniture were un-loaded and carried in. There was hardly lage and a few attieles of furniture were unloaded and carried in. There was hardly enough altogether to furnish the house, and if I remember rightly Mrs. Carlson said she saw only a bed and some rugs. The man who had rented the house came again in the evening and told them he was not quite ready to move in. A few days after the man returned accompanied by another. They went into the house they had rented, walked around to the rear and talked to old Mr. and Mrs. Carlson.

It was then they told the old folks there they were brothers. They said their name was Williams and that their sister was still sick, but that the physic ans thought she would recover. While they were in the room, one of them called the other "Will." They went away and neither of them returned until the 20th of April. The one who had first called upon the old folks came again and paid them \$12 for another month's rent.

The old folks are not very well posted in the ways of the world, and believed the stories the men told them. One day about two weeks ago one of the heighbors told the old man that he had seen lights in the cottage in the evening. Now that the story of the murder is in the papers I am very sure that the man saw lights in the cottage on that Saturday night.

SOMETHING WRONG. At any rate, we all talked it over and decided that there was something wrong, that nobody would pay \$12 a month for the house and not that there was something wrong, that nobody would pay \$12 a month for the house and not use it either for storing furniture or anything else. We decided that the best thing we could do would be to have them get out if they came around to pay suy more rent. Last Thursday a man came to the house to pay the rent. Mrs. Carlson was alone, but invited him into the sitting room and gave him a chair. He said he had been sent by Mr. Williams to pay the rent. Mrs. Carlson was alone, but intended him to the sitting room and gave him a chair. He said he had been sent by Mr. Williams to pay the rent. Mrs. Carlson told him that they did not want to rent the house any more, but intended to sell it.

"Hon't do that," he said, "for I know that Williams wants it the worst way next month." Mrs. Carlson insisted, and the man asked her what she would take for the house if she wanted to sell it. She said she would take \$28,000. He told her that was entirely too much, that he would not give over \$2,500. He picked up his hat and went off, and said he would be back probably the next day to take the furniture away.

The strange part of it is that the man called to pay the rent almost two weeks after Cronin's disappearance, and Mrs. Carlson is positive that he was not one of the men who had called before. The man did not come for the furniture the next day, and it is in the house yet. We talked about the matter a good deal to the neighbors, but did not say a word to any of the policemen, and Mrs. Carlson was greatly surprised when Captain Wing walked into the house and said he wanted a key to the cotage."

NO DESCRIPTION AVAILABLE.

NO DESCRIPTION AVAILABLE. "Can you describe the three men or any-

ne of them?" Lindgren was asked.
"No," he said, "I did not see any of them, and all I know about it is what Mrs. Carlson told me. I hardly think the old people would be able to describe the men, because they only saw them the times I

have mentioned."

"Did the Carlsons ever go into the house and find the blood stains on the floor, or Cronin's clothes, or anything of that kind?"

"No, I don't think they ever went in there. The old folks thought that because they had no

there. The old folks thought that because they had rented the cottage they had no right to go inside of it."

Two of Cronin's assassins imitated "Boodler" McGarigle's famous escape up Lake Michigan—at least so Chief Hubbard, Inspector Ebersoll and Lieutenant Elliott appeared to think to-night. Two men, the officers intimated, were thought to have been noticed unseasonably early Sunday morning in a rowboat on the lake making for the north sier. They were heading for the north pier. They were heading simost in a straight line from the beach in Lincoln Park, near which the prisoner Woodruff said a halt had been made with

A MISSING BOAT.

Since that night a row boat has been missing from an establishment close by. The most diligent search had failed to bring to light any trace of the skiff. The suburban police have always declared there were three men with the mysterious trunk. Woodruff from the first talked of two others beside himself. The police officials point out that it was in the vicinity of the North pier that McGarigle boarded a schooner. which, with marvelous success, conveyed him out of the country and left absolutely

no clew for his pursuit. An unseemly wrangle took place at tonight's meeting of the friends of Dr. Cronin gathered in the Grand Pacific to make arrangements for the funeral. The trouble arose over the fact that a committee of ten chosen last night had decided to-day apon the marshal of the procession without giv-ing the 200 persons present at to-night's meeting any voice in the matter. The marshal chosen in advance, P. J. Cahill,

was, however, finally accepted.

Dr. Cronin's remains will be taken morrow from the undertaker's to one of the large public halls on the lake front, where all who desire may gaze on the ghastly corpse. Sunday there will be a street proon from the hall to the cathedral, about a mile distant. After the church services the remains will be taken go by train to Calvary Cemetery.

#### HAD NO DATE THERE.

Talmage Goes to Baltimore to Lecture and Finds He Wasn't Booked for the Monumental City-Not His

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 BALTIMORE, May 24 .- The clergyme here are much amused over the absence of mind of the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, who, laboring under the impression that he had been engaged to lecture in this city, came on from New York on Wednesday, only to find that he had made a mistake. It appears that some letters did pass between Mr. Sadler, of the Bryant & Stratton Business College, and the Brooklyn preacher, in which the latter was asked as to his terms for lecturing here on or about May 22. The project was abandoned, however, before an agreement was reached, and nothing more was thought or it. Mr. Talmage, however, had entered the time on his book, as is his walk in the direction of Ford's Opera House, where he thought he would deliver his lecture. To his surprise there was no announcement on the bulletin boards, and

the theater was crosed to all comers.

Completely bewildered the minister hunted up the Fords, who knew nothing of an engagement to lecture. Mr. Sadler could not be seen, and so the reverend lect-urer gave it up. To a friend to whom he explained his position he said: "Bless my soul, this is too bad. It is not only bad but it is ridiculous. How in the, world I made the mistake I cannot imagine. Here I am put down in my book for Baltimore on May 22, and when I get here I find I'm the only man who knows of it. Yes, sir; it's too absurd to think about, and yet it is not my first experience in that way. A few years ago I went all the way to Boston with the idea that I was engaged to lecture there, but when I arrived I learned that no such engagement had been made at all, and in fact, that I was due that night in another

Though considerably put out by his misadventure, Dr. Talmage accepted the situa-tion good naturedly, and left for Washing-ten to visit his son. From that city he will extend his trip to Richmond, where he has an engagement to lecture.

MODERN MEXICO is the destination of THE DISPARCH, and in to-morrow's time he relates theidents of his journey and describes the old characters he met

the Presbyterian Church

CHANGES IN THE CONFESSION OF PAITH

Asked by 65 of the Northern Presbyteries, and All Will Vote on Them.

The request of 65 Presbyteries out of 210 for a revision of the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church was considered by the Northern Assembly yesterday, and after considerable discussion it was decided to ask all the Presbyteries what is their desire in the premises. The Northern Assembly, while pleased at the action of the Southern Assembly on the plan of co-operation, struck out the section in which separate churches for white and colored people were recommended.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. NEW YORK, May 24.-There was a discussion in the Presbyterian General Assembly in Dr. Crosby's church to-day, on the doctrines in the Westminster Confession of Faith regarding God's being willing from all time that certain persons should be saved, while others would be damned forever. This latter is referred to by ministers and elders as the Doctrine of Reprobation.

Unexpectedly on Wednesday, 65 Presby-

who received the overtures, were as follows:

WHEREAS. In the opinion of many of our
ministers and people, some forms of statement
in our Confession are liable to misunderstanding and to expose our system of doctrine to unmerited criticism; and

Whereas, Before any definite steps should be
taken for revision of our standards it is desirable to know whether there is any general desire for such revision; therefore,
Resolved, That this General Assembly overture to the Presbyteries the following questions: First, Do you desire a revision of the
Confession of Faith? Second, If so, in what
respects and to what exient?

THE REQUEST WORTHY A HEARING. fore, is merely a question of courtesy to 65 Presbyteries, and therefore the recommendation is an exceedingly wise one. If we should say, 'Take back your overtures,' our action would be thought by the Church at action would be thought by the Church at large to be somewhat tinged with prejudice. We want to know what the majority of the 200 and over Presbyteries think on this great

ONE INPALLIBLE BULE.

Dr. Duffield, Professor of Theology at Princeton, got up and said that the only in-fallible rule of faith and practice was the Bible. Prof. Duffield was proceeding to rethey desire in the confession. He moved that only the doctrine of reprobation, or of the non-elect, should be sent to only the 13

A LAX WAY OF SUBSCRIPTON New Brunswick who says there is such thing as predestination there is danger of

the revision of the doctrine that "elect in-fants, dying in infancy," are saved, and that so are "all elect persons" incapable of being outwardly called by the ministry of

The Rev. Dr. Crosby said, briefly, that he was sorry Prof. Duffield had introduced his motion, because the Presbyteries would accept the question with the understanding that it was

A VIRTUAL STATEMENT of the General Assembly that an amend-ment of the Confession of Faith is desired. Dr. Duffield's motion was laid on the table

unanimously.

The General Assembly heard with applause that the Southern Assembly at Chat-tanooga had adopted the joint committee's resolutions on co-operation by a vote of 99 to 27. In this joint report the North, looking with disfavor on a separate independent organization for negroes, yet, "while con-ceding the existing situation, it approves the policy of separate churches, presbyteries and synods, subject to the choice of the colored people themselves." The Northern Assembly got at this quoted clause to-day, and struck it out, even after the news from

CO-OPERATION ASSURED.

The Southern Brethren Accept the Change of the Northern Assembly, CHATTANOOGA, May 24,-At the session of the Southern Presbyterian Assembly to-

General Assembly in New York have

line the fature policy of this church, but simply because the Assembly did not nelieve that it stated the historical fact in the case. Your concurrence in this action is requested on behalf of the General Assembly. W. H. ROBERTS,

NO COLOR IN CHURCH in your telegram." After a the report recommending the year unanimously carried, those the joint report last night be

LIQUOR MEN'S CLASS

The Result of Their Canvass in Phi

Very Confident.

the Pall Was Conducted -McGowan Feels

INPECTAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—The salor keepers' canvass of the city upon the prohi bition amendment, with four wards to hear from, gives a majority against the amendment of 57,592. The wards in which the canvass has not yet been completed are the Twentieth, Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth and Thirty-second, and it is estimated that the returns from these wards will bring the majority against the amendment up to about 65,000. This is about 25,000 in excess of the majority claimed by George McGowan, who managed the canvass, when he gave out the result in the first 17 wards, on Thursday night. The majority in those wards was 22,999. Mr. McGowan said then that the majority against the amendment in this city would be about 40,000.

Last night he gave out the result of the canvass in 12 other wards. Those classed as doubtful and for prohibition in these wards number 33,227, while those who are returned as against the amendment number 68,159. This gives a majority of 34,932 voters against the amendment in these 12 voters against the amendment in these 12

words against the amendment in these 12 wards alone. This canvass shows that the strangest ward in the city against prohibition is the Mineteenth, which is the most largely settled by Germaus. It returns a majority of 6,165 against the amendment. There is also a large foreign element in the Thirty-first ward, which returns a majority of 4,000 against the amendment. The result of the canvass in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-ninth wards, however, is a survise. These two wards were thought to be prise. These two wards were thought to be rather close, because of the character of the people who live there. The large majority are native born Americans, and were supposed to favor the amendment, yet both of these wards are put down by the canvassers for 4,000 majority against the amendment. Mr. McGowan said:

Mr. McGowan said:

I believe this is the most reliable and most accurate canvass that has ever been made of the city for any purpose. We have employed only men whom we could rely upon, and I believe they have performed their work carefully and thoroughly. It is a much safer canvass to go by than any political canvass that was ever made. In a political canvass the men are apt to hide anything that was calculated to make a bad showing for their party. There has been no such incentive in this canvass. The men merely had to mark the result as they found it. Now I understond the Prohibitionists say we will not get all the votes that are put down as against the amendment. My answer to that assertion is that the defection from the doubtful voters who are classed with the Prohibitionists to the anti-Prohibitionists will more than offset any defection from the anti-Prohibitionists to the Prohibitionists.

#### ROASTING O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

He Deales Emphatically a Number of Very Pertinent Questions.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 NEW YORK, May 24 .- O'Donovan Ross was cross-examined further by Colonel O'Byrne to day at the Tombs on Rossa's proceedings against P. S. Cassidy for libel. Lawyer Frank Oliver objected to one of Colonel O'Byrne's questions, and Colonel O'Byrne explained that by it he expected to prove that Rossa had, in 1872, got a receipt from Luby for \$1,000 when he had only paid him \$5.

"It's a rie," shouted Rossa. Rossa denied the story. The lawyer then pleasantly asked if it was not true that Rossa had been found in a barber's shop grossly intoxicated, with all the papers of his organization with him. Rossa said it was not. Colonel O'Byrne pointed out Jim McDermott's name in the honor roll printed in Rossa's newspaper, and asked him if he had accepted McDermott's money. Rossa said he had. He told Justice Smith that the names promised to pay money to the skirmishing fund of the Fenian Brotherhood. Pat Joyce, Rocky Mountain O'Brien and P. S. Cassidy had been on the roll of honor. Rossa admitted that he had believed McDermett to be a bad man four months before he printed his name. He believed him to be a spy. Rossa denied that he was found \$1,300 short in the skirmishing fund. He uttered an explosive "No" to the question whether he didn't hide from Stephens when Stephens came over to investigate affairs here, and whether he was not found by Stephens hiding in a closet. The case was adjourned to Wednesday, before which time Colonel O'Byrne expects testimony by mail from

### RESISTING EVICTIONS.

An Inspector Wounded in the Struggle on

the Olphert Estate. DUBLIN, May 24.-The work of evicting tenants was continued on the Olphert estate to-day. The evictors met with a desperate resistance. During the struggle Inspector Duff was badly wounded. The tenants had erected barricades around their homes, and from behind these defenses they hurled stones and other missiles at the attacking party. Boiling water was also thrown upon the evicters, and a number of policemen

and bailiffs were badly scalded. The police and bailiffs were badly scalded. The police arrested 14 persons.

An immense crowd of sympathizers with the tenants had gathered at the scene of the evictions, and when Mr. Ritchie, the agent for the estate, appeared upon the ground he was vigorously hooted. The attitude of the crowd finally became so threatening that Mr. Ritchie, fearing personal violence, hastily took his departure.

A BIG THING FOR BUENOS AYRES.

No Longer Necessary for Large Stenmers Anchor 12 Miles Awny. WASHINGTON, May 24 .- Consul Baker, at Buenos Ayres, under date of January 29, reports that Buenos Ayres has at last got a port; that it is no longer necessary for even the largest class of ocean steamers to anchor 12 miles from the shore, and that there is no

longer any necessity for paying excessive lighterage charges, amounting sometimes to more than the entire freight charges from Europe or the United States.

The completion of the project by which this result was secured was celebrated by a great display of streamers and flags and much enthusiasm.

NOT MUCH GAIN EITHER WAY.

Progress of the Goff- Fleming Guber

Contest in West Virginia. PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCELY CHARLESTON, W. VA., May 24.-The Legislative Investigating Committee progressed to-day as far as Ohio county, where it is likely all day to-morrow will be spent, as quite a number of votes are challenged on

Mercer, McDowell and one or two other counties were disposed of.

In Greenbrier Goff challenged the en'ire vote of the county, but it was not sustained.

The gains and lesses of the day about balanced on each side.

both sides. To-day Fatyette, Greenbrier,

COURT LIFE of England and the person together with the duties of her maids of hono and attendants, is graphically described in to morrow's DIBPATCH by Mrs. Alexander.

# THE GRANDEST YET.

An Audience of 6,000 Music Lovers Delighted Last Evening.

UCH'S PLAN FOR FOSTER'S SONGS

Is to Found a Great and Popular National Opera Upon Them.

HERR KALISCH ILL AND READY TO QUIT

ncidents From the Main Dressing Room of Musician to be Remembered.

It was a rainy Friday night, but it brought ogether 6,000 people at the Music Festival. It was also a Wagner night. In addition to what the people saw and heard, a reporter heard and learned some facts of interest about the greatest soloists. The festival is thus reported, reviewed and gone into.

But one month ago a man would have been called insane had he predicted that conservative Pittsburg would become music mad. He would have been called an enthusiast, a visionary crank, had he suggested that 6,000 of the best and brightest, handsomest and richest of this city would turn out to attend any musical event.

The scenes of last night, however, transcended the hopes and expectations of even the most sanguine. It was fashionable night in Pittsburg. A precedent had, somewhere years ago, been established, and it is faith-



fully followed here. Every Friday night, at an event of any importance, the fashionable world turns out with unanimity remarkable

and success assured. Six thousand people mean a great, great many in this city, grown used to indifferent audiences of one-sixth that number. Bring these 6,000 together under the roof of an auditorium now well known to all; clothe

IN SILKS AND LACES and lovely gowns of white and pink, and cream or more somber black; ornament them with gold and scintillating diamonds; ther turn on the full glare of 1,000 electric lights, and some idea may be given of the happy and handsome, good-natured and yet critical audience that welcomed "fashionable night" at the May Festival; an audience that could not encore enough, and scarcely found time in hours to examine and favorably comment upon the superb soloists, the splendid orchestra, the lovely chorus, and,

last and not least, their own handsome But while applause and criticism, encore and bravo, and bravissimo were showered upon the singers and players within, some little scenes of the inner life of the soloists were occurring without, and will be of interest to a public that sees nothing within the charmed circle of "behind the scenes," and can only judge of what is before. But first, a few words with courtly Manager C.

E. Locke. "I have learned to-day," said he, "of a few things of interest to you Pitfsburgers. We know how much you think of Foster's tunes, and you won't be amazed to hear that

Juch is even more interested.

ALL OF S. C. FOSTER'S SONGS. "A few weeks ago she gave Mr. Kleber an order to collect for her all the known compositions of your Foster, and to-day she was delighted beyond measure to receive from Mr. Kleber some 60 of his tunes, some of them most exquisite. She will take them home, and, during the quiet summer, will look over them and study her favorites for future use, to sing them the world over. Juch is prolific of bright ideas and is frequently asked for her opinion, as are also the other singers, who often have valuable suggestions. Juch has suggested that Foster's airs be utilized in American operas, just as Flotow took old German airs and produced 'The Last Rose of Summer,' and nost of the opera of 'Martha.' So you need not be surprised to hear her suggestion has been taken up and Pittsburg's Stephen C.

Foster made even more famous than now. "I received over 100 letters, and an equal number of personal requests, that Juch be asked to sing the 'Suance River.' She yields gracefully to this request, and at the Saturday matinee will sing a famous song she loves, to an audience proud of its com-

poser, Stephen C. Foster. KALISCH ILL AND TO QUIT.

Paul Kalisch has been very ill, and has sustained his part with great difficulty during the entire week; but, so well has this been done, that no one in the vast audience would imagine that the man who sang so beautifully was so ill he could scarcely reach the stage. With his wife, Lilli Lehmann, and Conductor Seidl, and onehalf the orchestra, Kalisch will return to New York on the 3 c'clock train Sunday morning. Locke, with part of the Thomas Orchestra and the Boston Symphony, will go with the rest of the company to Indianapolis, then on a Southern and Western tour, ending June 22 in Louisville. Signor Bologna will join him here, to take the place of Kalisch, though no one has been found to take the place of the lovely Leh mann.

German in conversation; but, perhaps, not so strunge after all, considering that they are always together, and naturally fall into the mother tongue when a natural wish or thought is to be expressed.

Now, as to the scenes in the dressing

room, they can best be described by telling

of the actual conversation that occurred.

It's rather strange how they all cling to the

This seemed to be the rule last night. Under the tension of an enormous critical [Continued on Seventh Page.]

Dispatch

# 1889---TWELVE PAGES.

The Northern General Assembly of

NOT IN LINE WITH THE SOUTH.

Willing and Anxious for Co-Operation, but Firm in This Stand.

teries out of 210 made overtures to the General Assembly asking for some revision of the Westminster Confession, and it came up for discussion to-day. The resolutions of the Committee on Bills and Overtures. who received the overtures, were as follows:

The passage of these resolutions was moved and seconded. Dr. Crosby said he was brought up on the Heidelberg and Westminster catechisms, the best exponents of Scripture principles outside of the Bible, as he continued to believe. Dr. Crosby con-tinued: "An unqualified denial of these requests to revise the Confession would be premature. The question before us, there-

question, and want it understood that we are glad to meet any discussion on this sub-

mark that the doctrine of reprobation is not an essential statement of the Calvanistic system, when the Moderator decided, on obection by a commissioner, that he could not discuss the question. Prot. Duffield said general question of revision would be un-wise. It would be a general invitation to all the Presbyteries to state what changes

Presbyteries. Arguing in favor of his moion, he continued: "There's an agitation in our church on the doctrine of reprobation. We see it daily in the newspapers and hear it in the conventions. How do we get over it? By

to the articles of faith. 'We only accept a substance of doctrine,' it is said by church members. That's the worst way to deal with the question. The best way is to amend it—to prepare something one can subscribe to and then stick to it. [Applause.] I understand that a minister not far from New York has said he did not be-If there is a minister in the Presbytery of

trial for heresy."

The other Presbyteries were concerned for

by a large majority, and the overture to all the Presbyteries was decided on almost

Chattanooga had come.

day the following telegram was received from the Northern Assembly:

General Assembly in New York have adopted the report of the committee of conference on co-operation, with the following amendments: In paper No. 2, on co-operation in the home field, resolutions 3 and 4 have been consolidated into one resolution numbered resolution No. 2. In paper No. 3, in co-operation in the evancelization of colored people, the sixth paragraph of the statement preceding the session was amended by the omission of the words "while by conceding the existing situation it approves the policy of separate churches, Prespetries and Synods, subject to the choice of the colored people themselves." The Assembly further resolved that the clause was stricken out; not to prejudice further action nor to out-

The telegram was referred to the Special Committee on Co-operation, which recommended the Assembly to return the following answer to the telegram received from the Northern General Assembly: "We concur in the action of your Assembly as conveyed phin Shows a Tremendous Major 2 Against the Amendment-How